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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/611,875	07/03/2003	Chin An Yang	2019-0202P	4144
2292	7590	01/16/2004	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				CLARK, SHEILA V
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2815		

DATE MAILED: 01/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/611,875	<b>Applicant(s)</b> YANG ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> S. V. Clark	<b>Art Unit</b> 2815

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) 1-3 is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 5-15 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) 4 is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_ .  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ . 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_ .

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the lead fingers outside of the mold having the bridge connection a recited in figure 15 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claims 4, 9, 10 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Figure 4B of applicant's invention fails to show what is called bus bar 105 bridging non-adjacent lead structures. The bus bar is shown adjacent but not bridging or across the leads

Said bus bar is also shown structured unitarily with the ground lead and therefore is part of the ground lead and not necessarily a separate bus structure as seems to be claimed. Since it is part of the ground lead it is adjacent the power lead structure. Therefore a non-adjacent lead structure is not represented.

There is also no pictorial representation of passive component bridging two lead finger sections outside of the mold and according to page 6 of the disclosure this aspect

can only exist in “additionally” (see line 6) with the passive bridge inside lead connection whereby the inside structure is disclosed as the primary aspect of the invention.

Claims 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It seems that “bridged” should be changed to “bridging”.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pak.

Pak shows in for example figure 2 a die 30, a die pad 64, a plurality of lead fingers 12, 22 and at least one passive component 20 having two ends connected to two lead fingers (i.e. supply (i.e. voltage, power) and ground see col.3, line 35).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pak.

Pak teaches as noted above use of supply (i.e. voltage, power) and ground that would be connected to power and ground devices. Pak further teaches that his device relates to conventional mounting of devices on printed circuit boards teaches in col. 1,

line 32 and also teaches conventional conformity of packages to dual in line pin standards. Pak thereby deemed to obviously suggest that his IC device is attached to conventional printed circuit boards as is typical in this art whereby said pins would be attached to conventional power distribution structure, which would include power (voltage) and ground devices.

Claims 8-13, 15 in so far as definite are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pak.

Pak shows in for example figure 2 a die 30, a die pad 64, a plurality of lead fingers 12, 22 and at least one passive component 20 having two ends connected to two lead fingers (i.e. supply (i.e. voltage, power) and ground (see col.3, line 35).

Pak further teaches the steps of preparing and adhering (see col. 4, line 32) and wire bonding is shown in the figures.

Pak further shows a bar member extending section in figure 2 that extends from lead 22 and bridging two non adjacent lead sections via capacitor 20. The bus bar in 4B of the instant invention shows a similar unitary extending section of the ground lead that is termed a bus bar.

Silver epoxy (col. 4) is applied to the pads and also used to attach the IC and thereby applying to the IC and then adhering.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pak.

Pak teaches that his lead frame may be formed of "suitable" materials which obviously suggests use of conventional lead frame materials which include alloys.

Claims 5-15 are rejected.

Claims 1-3 are considered allowable over the prior art of record.

Claim 4 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable after 35 USC 112 issues have been addressed and if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Mathew, Lin et al, Bhattacharyya et al, Sakamoto et al, Liu, Pour, Venkateshwaran et al and Howser et al are cited to show passive component bridging leads.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to S. V. Clark at telephone number 703 308-4924.



S. V. Clark  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2815

January 11, 2004